

CONNECTIONS

At the Ohio river, with Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Central Ohio, and Marietta and (terminal) railroads, and, through them, to the north, west, south and southwest, at Harper's Ferry with the Winchester road. At Washington Junction with the Washington Branch for Washington City and the low-rates through there, Baltimore, with seven daily trains for Philadelphia and New York.

TWO DOLLARS additional on Through Tickets from Baltimore or the Northern cities, since the privilege of through travel is not available on the Chesapeake and Delaware route, and the cost by any other line, as recently charged. This is the only route by which passengers can procure through tickets and through checks from Washington City.

M. C. Munn, Gen. Ticket Agent, Baltimore, asks it

News of the Day.

Mrs. R. M. T. Hunter is in Washington seeking pardon for her husband.

The statement that all colored troops are to be mustered out is untrue. Colored regiments who were mustered in under State organizations are being disbanded and mustered out.

The regular army consists of not over fifty thousand men, including officers.

Maj. Gen. Wilson, who has distinguished himself in command of a cavalry force in Georgia, and by whose orders Andersonville was captured, is in Washington to testify in the War Department.

The redoubtable Wade Hampton, who refused to be surrendered by Johnston, and threatened to continue the war if the rebel armies were surrendered, has applied for a pardon.

It seems Capt. Neale, for State Treasurer, has been defeated by about two hundred majority. By the death of Col. Garrard it devolves upon Governor Seward to appoint a State Treasurer to serve till August, 1866, as no election can take place before that time, and we understand, he has signified his intention of appointing Captain Neale.

A Washington dispatch in yesterday's Gazette says: "General Grant is the only man who can be trusted in the War Department." The statement is made in the course of the report of the War Department today, at the development on the testimony that our prisoners had been inoculated with syphilis virus, instead of the matter, in the Andersonville hospital.

The Union Convention of Hancock county, Indiana, on Saturday, passed resolutions against negro suffrage. The resolutions thought to indicate the position of the party on that question in the State.

A grand jury was given Gen. Rosecrans in San Francisco on the night of the 24th.

It is stated that Alexander H. Stephens is soon to be released.

Gen. Lee proposes to leave the country under Secretary Seward's proclamation. This would secure him against the danger of prosecution for the rebel prison pen barteries.

Among the lost, or supposed to be lost, on the Brother Jonathan on the Pacific coast is a Mr. Wright, who is in command of the ship. Wright was in command for awhile of the Department of Ohio, but Mr. Gen. Wright, ranking colonel of infantry in the regular army, in which he has served for nearly forty years.

Frank Blair is spoken of as the Conservative candidate for the United States Senate in Missouri.

The banking house of Cole, Sumner & Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin, lost heavily by the Ketchikan frauds, and has been compelled to suspend.

Our dispatches this morning give the particulars of another terrible railroad slaughter. Two trains on the Long Island railroad collided yesterday, smashing the cars and killing fifteen persons and injuring a number of others.

It is stated that a large number of the rebel generals, including Lee, Longstreet and Ewell, will avail themselves of passports from the State Department.

A wealthy old lady, named Griswold, living in Williston, Vermont, was found murdered in her own home yesterday morning. Her house was robbed of a large sum of money.

The London Index, known on both continents as the London Standard, has been suspended. The editor thought that after the collapse of the rebellion the Index might be of use, but the idea had been generally received, and it was merely the Confederate agent, that he finally despaired of relieving it of that odium, and it was accordingly discontinued, especially as the editor could not consent to "harm the South to further his own interests."

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The result of the elections in Virginia, on the second Thursday in October next, is looked forward to with much anxiety by the conservative and patriotic in all portions of the country. That result will develop not only the temper and disposition of our citizens, but determine the political destiny of the State for long years to come. Our people, therefore, should exercise the utmost caution and vigilance in the selection of persons to represent them in Congress and the Legislature. As our present status is misrepresented and our loyalty questioned, we should aim, first and foremost, to disprove the charges and manifest the sincerity of the other, by voting for men who are clearly not indelicate or obnoxious. We observe, with painful alarm, that there are already some candidates in the field, both for Congress and the Legislature, who, if they were to receive the undivided support of their district and counties, would stand not the ghost of a chance of being permitted to take their seats.

We rejoice to know that the number of such, so far, are exceedingly small—but, then, there ought not to be even one such; for whether so intended or not, such conduct wears a look of defiance, and by implication, indicates a purpose to fly in the face of the Government on the subject. As much as we may regret and deplore the fact, we are not yet free and unshackled citizens of the Republic, and we are, therefore, not at liberty to consult fully our personal wishes and inclinations, in reference to whom we should vote, but to consult the public stations, at the present time. The accepted classes, for example, in the Presidential Amnesty Proclamation, are ineligible to vote; and it would be no violation of the law, but a violation of the spirit, if they were to vote, and their election would be taken as evidence of a still existing disloyal and rebellious temper on the part of the citizens of the State. We must act in this matter, therefore, not in accordance with our unbridled feelings but in strict conformity to legal requirements and sound policy.—Richmond Whig.

Is that General George W. Morgan, whom the pseudo Democrats of Ohio have nominated for Governor the same individual who was at Chickasaw Bayou when Sherman made his famous but unsuccessful attack upon Vicksburg, and who was charged by some of the bravest of his brother officers with cowardice?

ABOUT MISREPRESENTATIONS AND EXAGGERATIONS.

Copperhead journals of course deny it every statement and rumor respecting the treatment of freedmen in the South. They pronounce it all a lie and consider that to be an adequate settlement of the case. Journals ostensibly opposed to copperheads and their doings, but which seek to build on equivocal loyalty, and on lack of nerve for handling with firmness and vigor current political problems, a reputation for magnanimity and all-comprehensive charity, are wont to concur in this skepticism as to anything going wrong in the South. One of this class negroes on credit reports of cruelty to negroes on every report of the kind is false. But it seems the instances in which they may be true as being so exceptional as to be offset by the ordinary cases of crime in the North, and to furnish therefore no more occasion than do these, for the special interference of national authority. It has no correspondence in the South, and favors its readers with no rebutting testimony, no counter-facts to the ones it discredits. It simply declares the mass of testimony respecting cruelty to freedmen as incredible, and therefore a "gross injustice to the Southern people."

Men in the South are not idiots, nor are they stark mad. They know perfectly that if they were disposed to indulge in wholesale negro slaughter, if they were demons instead of human beings, they would bring upon themselves retribution speedy and terrible, through the power of the United States Government. They are not such simpletons as not to be aware of that.

It is very possible, we hope it is true, that a majority of the Southern people are not "such simpletons." We trust, also, that a majority of them are not "such simpletons" as to suppose that they can be reinstated to full citizenship in the United States without abandoning, explicitly and forever, the institution of slavery and the claim of State sovereignty. But it is very certain that at least a heavy minority are just "such simpletons." And it is a question of fact and observation, and not of general principles alone, whether this minority is not also capable of the folly of abusing unmercifully all freedmen, so as to make their condition so intolerable in a state of freedom as to insure their acquiescence hereafter in the restoration of slavery. It is also a matter to be determined by observation, whether numerous instances do not occur where pure malice (which is always allied to madness, if not idiocy), the result of baffled animosity against the Government, wreaks itself upon the helpless object that had been the unwitting cause of the quarrel. It certainly accords with human nature that such things should occur. And it is not necessary to assume the presence of positive idiocy to account for them.

The wrath of baffled malignants is very apt to become blind in its fury, and reckless of consequences. It is reaching in a very narrow circle to infer that such exhibitions of wrath do not occur because they imply idiocy. And such logic is a rather flimsy method of repelling the grave charges made by a large number of eye-witnesses in separate and various portions of the South, and made matters of official investigation wherever military commanders or representatives of the Freedmen's Bureau are stationed. Official records already contain a great number of cases of the most revolting and savage cruelty.

Twenty-five such are now undergoing investigation at Vicksburg, before the Freedmen's Bureau. The fact of wanton and, if you please, "idiotic," cruelty to negroes at Richmond a few weeks ago become so flagrant as to call out the vigorous interference of the military. And speaking of Richmond reminds us in passing of the folly and shallowness of predicating the acts of communities on the assumption that the people composing them are not idiots, instead of referring to positive testimony as to what those acts are. The voters of that city openly defied the Government in their municipal election, and incurred the penalty thereby of having their rebel performance declared null and void. Were they not idiots? They did a very idiotic thing. But it will be difficult to expunge the act from history, or prove that the perpetrators were compos mentis.

Is it any more incredible that cruelty to negroes and reckless defiance of national authority should obtain in numerous other sections of the South, than that they should be manifested offensively in Richmond? The journal from which we quote indorses the doctrine that there is an implacable and permanent hostility of race between whites and blacks, which will forever prevent their living together on terms of equality. If this be correct, what is more natural than that the liberation of the blacks, which is certainly a step towards equality, should kindle afresh the flame of this enmity?

We do not believe in the implacability or permanency of this antagonism, but its existence at present in the South and in the blessed lovely "Democratic" districts is looked forward to with much anxiety by the conservative and patriotic in all portions of the country. That result will develop not only the temper and disposition of our citizens, but determine the political destiny of the State for long years to come. Our people, therefore, should exercise the utmost caution and vigilance in the selection of persons to represent them in Congress and the Legislature. As our present status is misrepresented and our loyalty questioned, we should aim, first and foremost, to disprove the charges and manifest the sincerity of the other, by voting for men who are clearly not indelicate or obnoxious. We observe, with painful alarm, that there are already some candidates in the field, both for Congress and the Legislature, who, if they were to receive the undivided support of their district and counties, would stand not the ghost of a chance of being permitted to take their seats.

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